

Lexden
LEXDEN AND WINSTREE

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Medical Officer of Health,

1906.



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LEXDEN AND WINSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE,

BELGRAVE HOUSE, CLACTON-ON-SEA,

AND 4 TRINITY CHAMBERS, COLCHESTER,

6th February, 1907.

To the Lexden and Winstree

Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

My report for the year 1906 being now due, it affords me great pleasure in presenting it, as it is a record one as far as the death-rate is concerned, and, from what I hear, it is very likely to be the record one of the Rural Districts in the County.

The district consists of 35 parishes, which are all purely agricultural, except West Mersea and East Donyland, both of which contain fishermen and yachtsmen. The area covered by the district is 69,637 acres, besides the portions covered by water and the fore-shore; and the population, per census, 1901, was 18,572. The population estimated to the middle of the year under review is 19,523.

Deaths. During the year under review 223 deaths were registered in the district, giving a death-rate of 11.42 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The following are the various rates calculated at per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	Whole District.	Wivenhoe Sub-District	Stanway Sub-District.	Fordham Sub-District.
Death-rate	11.42	10.93	15.63	7.64
Corrected or nett death-rate	11.77			
Death-rate under 5 years	2.61	1.71	3.98	2.05
Zymotic death-rate	0.61	1.00	0.59	0.29
Infantile death-rate per 1000 children registered	103.96	74.07	148.38	78.01

Table IV. at the end shows the age mortality up to 65 years, and 101 deaths over that age, which may be divided as follows :—

	65-70	70-80	80-90	90 and over
Wivenhoe District....	7	14	8	1
Stanway District	11	20	12	4
Fordham District	5	16	3	—
	23	50	23	5

The greatest age attained was 96 years,—Emma Sach, Layer Marney.

The following table will show the deaths that have taken place in the Union Workhouse during the year, and the ages at which these deaths occurred :

DISEASES.	At all ages	AGES.			
		25—65	65—70	70—80	80—90
Bronchitis	2	..	..	2	..
Bright's Disease	1	1	..	..	..
Epilepsy	2	..	2	..	..
Heart Disease	6	1	1	3	1
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Softening ..	3	..	..	3	..
Paralysis	2	1	..	1	..
Retention of Urine ..	1	..	..	..	1
Diarrhæa	1	..	..	1	..
Cancer	1	..	..	..	1
	20	3	3	10	4

The next table will show the number of deaths in each parish, arranged in quarters and sexes.

PARISH.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abberton	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Aldham	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	2	10
Bergholt, West..	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	9
Birch .....	..	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	14
Boxted	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	8
Chappel .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Colne, Wakes ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	6
Copford .....	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	7
Dedham	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	8
Donyland, East..	1	2	3	1	3	..	2	3	15
Easthorpe .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Fingringhoe	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	9
Fordham .....	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	7
Horkesley, Great	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	4
Horkesley, Little	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Inworth	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Langenhoe.....	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	5
Langham	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Laver Breton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laver-de-la-haye	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	5
Laver Marney ..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	5
Mersea, East....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Mersea, West ..	1	..	..	1	3	1	3	3	12
Messing	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	8
Mount Bures....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peldon	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	7
Salcot .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Stanway.....	2	5	3	..	1	2	3	4	20
Union Workhouse	2	..	7	1	1	3	2	4	20
Tey, Great.....	2	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	9
Tey, Little.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tey, Marks ....	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	4
Virley.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wigborough, Gt.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wigborough, Ltl.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wormingford ..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
	29	29	32	22	25	20	30	36	223
	58		54		45		66		

Births.

There were 404 births registered in the district during the year under review, against 417 in 1905; in fact there has been a decline annually since 1903. The births were those of 208 boys and 196 girls.

In the three sub-registration districts the births were as follows :

QUARTERS.	Wivenhoe Sub-District.		Stanway Sub-District.		Fordham Sub-District.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	G'rls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
First	8	13	19	25	26	12	53	50
Second	15	13	26	21	11	12	52	46
Third	13	14	15	18	25	17	53	49
Fourth	18	14	15	16	17	21	50	51
	54	51	75	80	79	62	208	196

The birth-rate comes out at 20·69 per 1,000 of the estimated population which is lower than we have ever had it for the last eleven years, and I think I may say, lower than we have ever had it since I have been your officer. In the sub-districts it has been for the past six years :—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Wivenhoe ...	25·46	21·43	22·66	20·04	19·20	19·16
Stanway ...	26·03	20·24	26·43	24·39	25·83	23·89
Fordham ...	25·52	23·11	23·32	24·94	19·45	21·86

Infectious Sickness. The year has been light in infectious sickness, there having been only 58 cases notified, being 16 of diphtheria, 11 of erysipelas, 27 of scarlet fever, 2 of enteric fever, and 2 of puerperal fever.

The number of cases notified in each year for the past ten, from 1897 to 1906 inclusive were :

1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
187.	70.	88.	69.	106.	102.	52. .
		1904.	1905.	1906.		
		98.	105.	58.		

SMALL-POX. There has not been a case of small-pox during the year.

DIPHThERIA. 16 cases of this disease were notified, being 1 in the sub-district of Wivenhoe, 9 in the Stanway, and 6 in the Fordham district. Antitoxin was used directly and all recovered except 2 in the Stanway district.

ERYSIPELAS. There were 11 cases of erysipelas notified, all got well, except one man of over 80 years of age in the Union Workhouse. I am quite of opinion that the notification of this disease does not compensate for the money paid in notification fees. Erysipelas of a phlegmonous nature might be included under "other septic diseases," and phthisis of an advanced and confirmed character would be much better on the schedule than erysipelas, the cases of which are generally of a very mild idiopathic nature.

SCARLET FEVER. The notifications under this disease were only 27, against 66 in 1905. The cases were all of a very mild type, and only 1 death took place; and, of the 27 cases, 12 occurred in the Wivenhoe district, 10 in that of Stanway, and 5 in Fordham.

ENTERIC FEVER. Two cases of this disease took place, the one at Salcot, and the other at Fingringhoe. Both patients died, and, as I reported at the time, the state of the village of Salcot for want of drainage and water supply was enough to account for it. The cause of the case at Fingringhoe was, I fear, received abroad when on holiday.

PUERPERAL FEVER. There were two cases of this disease, the one at Layer Marney and the other at West Bergholt. The case at West Bergholt was attended by an unqualified woman, who had the case in hand some time before she asked for a Doctor, the woman died the same day as I received the notification. The other case at Layer Marney recovered.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

In my last year's report I gave detailed description of every school of this character in the district, entering into every sanitary point in connection with them, but it takes a long time to alter things, and, I fear, if I should go round again, I would discover little change. The position of the Medical Officer of Health with regard to these schools is most unsatisfactory, he is constantly being asked by the School Managers to close a school when they find it is not paying expenses, or they are losing grant on account of children being absent from illness, such as measles, mumps, &c, while the Officer has no power whatever to take the financial question into consideration, and, if exclusion suits his purpose as well, or better, than closing, I do not consider he has any right to advise closing. I have been corresponding with the Board of Education, and have pointed out to that Board the unfairness in their not permitting the same allowance in attendance when children are excluded by order of the District Council on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, as when the school is closed by the same power. This would allow the work of the school to go on to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In accordance with the memorandum of the Local Government Board, I have to remark on :—

1. The Physical features and general character of the district, and the chief occupations of the inhabitants, with the influence of any particular occupation on the public health.

The soil is generally clay, which in many places crops up to the surface, while in others there are deep pockets of sand and gravel in the clay. A full description is given in my report for 1901. The general watershed on the North is to the river Stour, on the South to the creeks of the Blackwater, and, in the centre to the river Colne. In most of the district the occupation of the people is agricultural, but, at West Mersea and Rowhedge many people are employed in ship-building and sea-faring with fishing. No occupation exists that has any objectionable influence on the health of the people ; they are generally healthy.

2. House Accomodation. The farm-houses and the houses of the better classes are very good, and are generally well drained and fitted up. Several houses have had the drainage replaced by modern systems, and, in four or five instances the septic tank has been adopted. The cottages for the working classes of the old style are far from what they ought to be, but, of late years a good class of new cottages have been gradually built, in various localities, although frequently in passing plans the drainage and water supply do not receive sufficient attention by the Committee, and, I have often to call the attention of the Council to these omissions after the houses are occupied. There is no doubt that better cottages are wanted in many parts, but, it is most difficult to get landlords to build as the return in rent is so bad ; some object to the bye-laws being too restrictive, but in this district I fail to see they are, and I am most certainly of opinion that the houses should be wind and water tight, well drained in accordance with the laws laid down, and a supply of wholesome water provided. Of course, the wages of the agricultural labourer are so small that he cannot pay the required rent for a good house, and the farmer cannot afford to pay him better, but he has a good deal of spare time on his hand, and if it could be arranged that he had land with his cottage close by, I beleive he would be able to so increase his earnings that the difficulty could be met. Of course in some of the villages the open space about the house is insufficient, but it is different in the country, and there is every opportunity to keep the surroundings cleanly if the people are willing to work as they should. Supervision is kept over the erection of new houses by the Building Inspector under the Committee. Not being permitted to attend that Committee, I often know nothing of the plan of the house until I visit for the certificate under the Public Health (Water) Act. I take action at once under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, when I find a house in such a condition that I can, but, I am at times kept from doing so on account of the difficulty in housing the people if the existing houses are closed.

3. Sewerage and Drainage. A new system of sewers is now being laid down in the village of Dedham. The plan is a good one, and the Contractor is doing his work capitally. When completed, this will be of the greatest advantage to the village, although many of the inhabitants cannot see it, but I think the cost has considerable influence with them in forming their opinion. I should much like to see similar systems arranged for West Mersea, Rowhedge, and the district at Stanway close to the Union Workhouse, where, besides the Workhouse, there are over eighty houses without proper drainage. This last scheme must be undertaken at a very early date. It is very pressing.

4. Excrement Disposal. Up to the present, there has been no change in the excrement disposal. At West Mersea and Rowhedge, there are contracts for the emptying of privies, dead-wells and pail-closets. At Dedham, there has been, and is, a contract for emptying the catch-pits on the line of the old sewer; but as soon as the new drainage is finished, this will cease. Inhabitants can have their privies and ash-pits emptied by the contractor on paying him a small sum. The pail closet, if properly used with dry earth, is an improvement on the old privy; but used without the earth, it is far worse. It is often difficult to get earth used.

5. House Refuse. The house refuse has to be removed at the expense of the occupier, except at Rowhedge and West Mersea, where there are contractors for the purpose. At the old houses in the country there is often no ash-pit, and the old fashion of making a hole in the ground is the plan adopted. This is very often placed near the house for the wife's convenience, and is frequently a nuisance. I have tried to get iron dust-bins used, but as usual, £ s. d. stands in the way.

6. Water Supply. The water supply is as before reported, true. During the year, 27 new wells have been made for 35 newly erected houses, and a deep well has been made at Langenhoe Lodge, and another (over 500ft.) at Peldon Lodge. As I have previously stated, the water supply at some of the schools is not what it should be in quality, and at some there is actually none.

7. Places over which the Council have supervision. The Council have supervision over slaughter-houses, of which there are 15 in the district. Frequent visits have been made by the inspector, and he found they are kept fairly well. Over cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops, you have now appointed the inspector of nuisances to do his duty; but he has hardly yet commenced, and I should say his pay will be absorbed in travelling expenses. Over bake-houses of which 35 have been inspected, and they are kept clean. Over factories, workshops and work-places: of these, a new register has been compiled.

8. Nuisances. The inspector makes this his special work, and when he needs my help he asks for it. At the same time, when I go round I often detect one. 15 complaints of nuisances were received during the year, and 175 were detected without complaint.

9. Infectious Sickness. Under the Notification Act, all cases are notified to me by the medical attendant. The householder never notifies. The inspector is informed by notice from me with a form of queries for him to fill up on his visit for my information. I visit and direct as necessary. The case is as well isolated as circumstances will permit, and all children from the infected house, and sometimes the surrounding houses, are excluded from the school; and parents are warned not to allow children to mix with others. This is all that can be done, as we have no permanent hospital. Our hospital consists of a van (as kitchen), two tents for eight patients, and a tent for nurses. It is never used unless there are several cases in a locality. In my opinion, a well-constructed and properly managed hospital in the centre of the district would be a great advantage, and would be a means of checking disease more speedily. Disinfection of the house is done by the inspector by formalin spray and fumigation, and he disinfects clothing and bedding by means of Dr. Thresh's emergency disinfection.

10. Inspection. I make inspections of the district both systematically and as occasion requires, and the inspector does the same, under my direction when he has any difficulty.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. A good deal of attention has been given to the working of this act during the year. A new register has been compiled, and is now ready for comparison with the one kept by the inspector of factories. It was found that there are six factories, 135 workshops, and four workplaces in the district. These have all been inspected, and there was no defect found requiring notice to be taken. At Birch, Messrs. Hollington Bros. have a small clothing factory, in which 11 hands work, and twice in the year they have returned lists of outworkers, the one having 20 names on it and the other 21. Lists have been received from the Colchester Urban District Council twice in the year with a total of 1097 names and addresses on them of outworkers residing in various parts of the district. Whenever there has been a case of infectious sickness in the home of an outworker, the greatest care has been taken, and no clothing has been allowed to be taken away from the house until it has been thoroughly disinfected. Some of the owners have chosen to pay for their goods being specially disinfected so as to get them away, but this has not often been the case.

The following is a list of work done in the district during the year, compiled by the sanitary inspector :—

1.	Complaints received	15
2.	Nuisances detected without complaint	175
3.	Nuisances abated	170
4.	Notices served	35
5.	Summonses taken out	nil.
6.	Convictions	nil.
7.	Cottages inspected	1565
8.	Lodging houses inspected	nil.
9.	Slaughter-houses inspected	15
10.	Bakehouses inspected	35
11.	Dairies and Milkshops inspected	18
12.	Cowsheds inspected	14
13.	Workshops inspected	143
14.	Filthy houses cleansed	1
15.	Houses disinfected	48
16.	Overcrowding abated	nil.
17.	Houses placed in habitable repair	5
18.	Houses closed	nil.
19.	Houses erected or re-built	35
20.	Water certificates granted	35
21.	" " deferred	nil.
22.	Wells sunk or improved water supplies afforded	27
23.	Wells cleansed or repaired	16
24.	Wells closed	1
25.	Houses connected with sewers	nil.
26.	Houses connected with water mains	51
27.	Earth, pail, or improved privies constructed, or existing privies altered	53
28.	Privies and W.C.'s repaired, W.C.'s supplied with water	22
29.	Cisterns cleansed, repaired or altered	nil.
30.	Animals improperly kept removed	15
31.	Samples of water taken for analysis	24
32.	Compensation paid for destruction of infected bedding	nil.
33.	Seizures of unsound meat, etc.	nil.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JNO. W. COOK, M.D.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous years.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 births registered.	Number.	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1896.....	23,070	592	25.66	43	72.63	305	13.21	22	—	..	305	13.21	
1897.....	23,172	553	23.86	44	79.56	313	13.46	26	—	..	313	13.46	
1898.....	21,087	509	24.13	41	80.55	288	13.65	21	2	..	286	13.65	
1899.....	21,313	495	23.32	43	86.86	297	13.93	30	5	..	292	13.70	
1900.....	21,511	459	21.33	42	96.67	273	12.69	16	3	..	270	12.55	
1901.....	18,614	478	25.67	35	73.22	283	15.20	24	3	..	280	15.04	
1902.....	18,772	359	21.04	38	96.05	265	14.11	19	3	..	262	13.90	
1903.....	18,960	449	23.67	39	86.85	234	12.34	20	1	..	233	12.28	
1904.....	19,165	446	23.27	46	103.13	254	13.24	29	4	..	250	13.04	
1905.....	19,313	417	21.59	27	64.74	254	13.15	22	2	..	252	13.04	
Averages for years 1896 } 1897 } 1905.	20,497	475	23.17	39	82.10	276	13.64	22	2	..	274	13.64	
1906.....	19,523	404	20.69	42	103.89	223	11.42	20	6	13	230	11.77 ^a	

At Census of 1901.

Total population at all ages.....18,572
Number of inhabited houses 4,427
Average number of persons per house 4.19

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 69,637.

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages.....18,572 } At Census
 Number of inhabited houses 4,427 } of
 Average number of persons per house 4.19 } 1901.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1906 and previous years.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	WIVENHOE. 1				STANWAY. 2				FORDHAM. 3				PELDON. 4			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1896.....	2529	73	25	3	6972	195	121	18	7409	169	93	9	6070	155	66	13
1897.....	8047	225	110	18	7002	160	105	12	7503	168	97	14				
1898.....	6454	175	86	14	7054	165	96	12	7054	165	96	12				
1899.....	6557	166	81	18	7110	161	119	11	7110	161	119	11				
1900.....	6651	157	66	13	7156	161	107	18	7156	161	107	18				
1901.....	5654	144	82	11	6495	169	106	10	6495	169	100	10				
1902.....	5724	112	67	8	6516	132	113	17	6516	132	113	17				
1903.....	5780	131	52	10	6579	165	104	15	6579	165	104	15				
1904.....	5837	117	76	15	6640	162	103	20	6640	162	103	20				
1905.....	5884	113	51	7	6696	173	104	12	6696	173	104	12				
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905.	6071	141	69	11	6821	164	107	14	7095	158	92	12				
1906.....	5947	108	67	8	6772	155	105	23	6804	141	58	11				

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.	
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.					WIVENHOE.	STANWAY.	FORDHAM.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.				
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	16	..	2	11	1	2	1	9	6	..
Membranous Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	11	1	..	1	1	5	4	5	2	..
Scarlet Fever	27	..	11	10	2	3	12	10	5	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	58	1	13	23	4	13	19	25	14	..

Isolation Hospital: Van and 2 Tents, and a Tent for Nurses, can receive 8 patients.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages).			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Wiv-en-hoe.	Stan-way.	Ford-ham.	
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Whooping Cough.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Croup.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric.....	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
Other continued.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	
Cholera.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea.....	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	
Enteritis.....	8	4	3	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	
Puerperal Fever.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Erysipelas.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Other Septic Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis.....	14	..	..	..	5	8	1	4	7	3	
Other Tubercular Diseases.....	8	2	1	1	3	1	..	3	4	1	
Cancer, Malignant Disease.....	19	..	..	..	..	9	10	3	5	11	
Bronchitis.....	9	1	1	..	..	1	6	2	7	..	
Pneumonia.....	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	
Pleurisy.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Alcoholism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver {.....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	1	
Veneral Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth.....	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	5	
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Heart Diseases.....	49	2	..	..	..	17	30	18	21	11	
Accidents.....	5	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	
Suicides.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Acute Rheumatism.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
All other causes.....	74	12	2	2	2	9	47	23	35	15	
All Causes.....	230	42	10	8	11	58	101	67	106	57	

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1906.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.															Total Deaths under One Year.	
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.
All Causes { Certified	13	2	2	2	19	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	39
{ Uncertified								1					1	1			3
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria: Croup
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhoea, all forms	1	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Gastritis	1
Premature Birth	11	2	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Congenital Defects	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Injury at Birth
Want of Breast-milk
Atrophy, Debility	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Marasmus
Tuberculous Meningitis
Tuberculous Peritonitis
Tabes Mesenterica
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets
Meningitis
Convulsions	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7
Bronchitis	1	1	1
Laryngitis
Pneumonia
Suffocation, overlying
Other Causes	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
	13	2	2	2	19	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	5	2	2	2	42

District (or sub-division) of Lexden and Winstree Rural.

Population (estimated to middle of 1906) 19523.

Births in the year, 404.

Deaths in the year, 42.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Work Places and Homework.

INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	6
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	135
Work Places (other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this report)	4
Total	145

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.			
	Twice in the Year.		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.
	Lists.	Outworkers.		
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ..	2	20 and 21	1097	None.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register at the end of the year.	Number.
Factories	6
Workshops	135
Work Places	4
Total number of workshops on Register ..	145

27th February, 1907.

